

7 July 1993

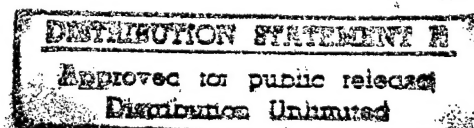


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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

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PROLIFERATION ISSUES

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7 July 1993

[This report contains foreign media information on issues related to worldwide proliferation and transfer activities in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, including delivery systems and the transfer of weapons-relevant technologies.]

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ANGOLA

Use of Toxic Weapons Against UNITA Denied

LD2706204493 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The spokesman of the Angolan chief of staff today denied in Luanda the use of toxic weapons against the National Union for Total Independence of Angola. Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota also denied that Portuguese commandos are fighting alongside the Angolan armed forces in areas where fighting is intense.

SOUTH AFRICA

History of Uranium Production Published

93WP0181B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 28 May 93 p 11

[Text] The history, sources, mineralogy, extraction metallurgy, conversion and enrichment of uranium in South Africa is the topic of a paper published in the *SAIMM* journal.

"Uranium in South Africa", by Mintek's MA Ford, states that over the past 40 years extraction plants were built at 27 sites, and over 140kt of uranium have been produced—about one-sixth of the world's production.

The approximate (because only spot rather than contract prices are known) foreign-exchange earnings of uranium sales since 1952 exceed R30-billion in 1990 terms, averaging out at about R800-million a year for the past 37 years.

Uranium production in South Africa started in October 1952 at West Rand Consolidated Mine, which produced 34t U in that year.

Three years later there were 12 operating uranium-extraction plants producing 2,541kt U a year.

At the peak of production in 1959 there were 17 plants that produced 4,953kt U in that year and, at the second peak in 1980, 6,147kt U were produced by 18 plants.

Older plants have had to adapt to changing market conditions, no single technology has had the opportunity to become entrenched, and costs have been reduced to a third of those of the original flowsheet.

"The research efforts aimed at developing the country's nuclear raw materials have been particularly rewarding, as they have enabled South Africa to become a world leader in the extraction of uranium from low-grade ores and to develop methods for uranium enrichment and the production of nuclear fuels," says the paper.

"However, the declining uranium market and the rising production costs in South African gold-and-uranium mines resulted in closures and a drop in uranium production to 1,712kt U in 1991.

"This has also had a very marked negative effect on the resource base and does not augur well for the future of uranium in South Africa," the paper concludes.

Two Sites Identified for Nuclear Power Plants

93WP0181A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 28 May 93 p 26

[Text] Two nuclear power station sites on the west coast, south of Kleinsee have been identified by Eskom.

This is in addition to sites already investigated on the eastern and southern Cape coasts.

The sites at Brazil and Schulpfontein belong to the State and the De Beers Group respectively, and negotiations to buy them have started.

"Even though Eskom does not plan to build additional nuclear power stations this century the coastal areas are rapidly being zoned for housing, tourism and industry.

It is therefore necessary that Eskom buys this land now before the coastal sites are fully developed," says research and intelligence manager Andre van Heerden.

"There is no need for additional nuclear generating capacity and a nuclear strategy has not been developed by Eskom."

One will only be developed in detail once there is a need for new generating capacity.

The identification of these sites forms part of a 10-year investigation programme along the coastline of South Africa to secure a bank of nuclear sites which will eventually help Eskom to develop its future plant for nuclear power.

Both sites are in isolated areas and using them for nuclear power stations should not negatively affect the local population.

Recent Developments in Space Program

Western Cape To Be 'Hub'

93WP0184A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 29-30 May 93 p 1

[Article by Willem Steenkamp: "Life-off for SA's Space Industry"; first paragraph is introductory paragraph]

[Text] The long awaited go-ahead for South Africa's space programme is expected to be announced at a Press conference held by Denel, the commercial arm of Armscor, in Johannesburg next week.

It will be lift-off for South Africa's own space programme, with the long-awaited green light for this multi-billion rand project expected to be given at a Press conference in Johannesburg next week.

This development comes more than a year after WEEKEND ARGUS broke the news of South Africa's advanced space capability.

At the time Denel announced that South Africa would be able to put its first low-orbiting satellites into space within five years if wealthy overseas partners could be found to help finance the programme.

A comprehensive study was then launched into the viability of such a programme and negotiations were started in earnest with several overseas consortiums to form partnerships.

This week WEEKEND ARGUS learnt that partners had been found and that this would be announced in Johannesburg next week.

The Western Cape will form the hub of South Africa's space programme, creating thousands of jobs in the region and earning millions of rands in foreign exchange.

The Overberg launching facility near Bredasdorp—which has unique features in that rockets can be launched in both a southerly and an easterly direction—has already been calibrated and is ready for the lift-off.

There have been claims that the United States has for some time been trying to scuttle South Africa's space programme. Informed sources say this pressure was not political but economic:

The Americans did not want more countries moving into the lucrative aerospace field.

South Africa has successfully launched several advanced booster rockets into space above the Cape coast and has also successfully undertaken a number of static rocket-motor tests at the Rooi Els test range.

After the extent of South Africa's space programme was announced there was some concern that the programme, which had cost millions of rands of taxpayers' money in the sanctions era, would grind to a halt because of a lack of funds.

Denel said at the time the commercial space programme would have to be funded from private sources and that strong overseas financial partners were needed.

Negotiations see-sawed for more than a year with the US trying its utmost to sink the programme, but this week it was learnt that negotiations had been successfully concluded and that the project was expected to go ahead.

An official announcement about Denel's involvement in the space programme will be made at the Press conference. Impressive turnover figures for the period since Denel's formation last year are also expected to be released. In the competitive field of space technology South African scientists have impressed overseas counterparts with their expertise in the development of powerful "imaging-equipment" for satellites, superlight and extremely strong ball-shaped titanium fuel tanks for

satellite motors and advanced telemetry and aviation equipment to control the flight of rockets.

Greensat Described

93WP0184B Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
3 Jun 93 p 5

[Text] Johannesburg—A South African-developed satellite will make its entry into the global arena when it goes on show at the commercial air show Le Bourget in Paris from June 10.

The industrial group Denel announced yesterday that Greensat, as it has been called, was a small, relatively inexpensive satellite, specifically designed as an aid in the management of earth's resources.

Developed by Denel's Cape-based division Houwteq, Greensat incorporated the latest technology to produce a lighter, more compact and cheaper product than anything on the market, says Denel chairman Dr. John Maree.

He said lower-level satellites could also monitor pollution and make geological surveys.

Comparable earth observation satellites weighed about 1,5 tons, compared to Greensat's 300kg, said Mr. Barry Kruger, executive director, aerospace.

Because of this, launch costs would be R24-R36 million compared with R1,5 billion.

And the cost of the satellite could be as little as a quarter of the R900 million price tag on comparable foreign systems.

He described Greensat as the "PC of the satellite world" and made the point that South Africa was the first country to push a fully operational unit on to the market.

Given worldwide concern about the environment and the need to understand our planet, earth observation was the fastest-growing commercial space application, said Dr. Maree.

Space Simulation Chamber in Operation

93WP0184C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 4-10 Jun 93 pp 1-2

[Text] A space simulation chamber, incorporating what is claimed to be the largest high-vacuum stainless steel vessel constructed in South Africa, is now in operation at Denel division Houwteq in the western Cape for use in its space technology programme.

The chamber which simulates conditions in space, including pressure and temperature, was designed, assembled and project-managed by Pretoria-based Integrators of System Technology (IST).

The stainless steel vacuum vessel was designed and manufactured by Elca Engineering of Vanderbijlpark which was also responsible for the hand polishing of the

interior to semi-mirror standard to reduce the surface area for vacuum purposes and to reduce heat losses.

More than six metres long with an internal diameter of four metres the vessel weighs 12,5t and was designed and constructed in accordance with division one of ASME VIII Structural Code.

The satellite support system, thermal shrouds, thermal generator and a PLC-based computer control system with customised software were designed and manufactured locally.

Fedgas and Cryoshield undertook the manufacture and supply of the thermal generator and five thermal shrouds. Fedgas supplied liquid nitrogen throughout the construction, testing and commissioning phases and has since been contracted by Houwteq to provide ongoing supply to the space simulation facility at Grabouw.

Site utilities pipework for gaseous and liquid nitrogen supply, exhaust and drainage, was also installed by Fedgas.

EVJ Krisch Engineering of Randburg supplied the Leybold-Heraeus vacuum pumps and accessories from Germany—the only major imported components in the entire project.

Chamber temperatures range from +120°C to -150°C (gaseous mode) and -190°C (flooded mode).

Vacuum is achieved with a fore-pump system comprising two Roots blowers and a rotary vane pump which take the chamber into medium vacuum stage (5x10-4 millibar).

Four cryogenic pumps with a total pumping speed of 40 000l/second are then engaged to achieve high vacuum (better than 1x10-6 millibar).

Earlier this week Denel announced it was to enter the international commercial space market with a small satellite, Greensat, designed to aid in the management of the earth's resources.

Houwteq plans to launch the first satellite in 1995.

DENEL's Involvement Reported

93WP0184D Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in English
11 Jun 93 p 7

[Text] Denel is set to enter the international commercial space market with a small, relatively inexpensive satellite specifically designed to aid in the management of the earth's precious resources. The satellite will be exhibited and marketed at the commercial air show of Le Bourget, Paris France.

Affordability will bring this most modern method of resource management, until now primarily only available to the world's super powers, within the reach of developing countries. Cost effectiveness and versatility

will give the South African satellite a definite advantage in its niche in the fast growing international resource management market.

The satellite, trade named Greensat, has been developed by the DENEL industrial group and will be offered to the international market together with its controlling ground station. Greensat has been designed to meet the growing need among countries and organisations for remote observation systems to assist them in the planning and management of resources and infrastructures. Its applications include, among others:

Town and regional planning, pollution control and monitoring, coastal management, forestry management, nature conservation, agricultural management, cartography, and disaster management.

Greensat has been developed in response to the growing world-wide concern about the earth's dwindling resources and the realisation that it should be managed in a sophisticated and cost-effective manner. In light of the increasing pressure placed on our limited and scarce resources, both by development and by the growing world population, it has become everyone's responsibility to manage these effectively and to help ensure especially that sufficient food and water supplies are available for future generations.

Organisations such as the SABC and CNN use a totally different kind of satellite, in a much higher orbit, for television transmissions. DENEL has no plans to become involved in the manufacture of this type of satellite, nor is Greensat suitable for this purpose. Greensat is intended for use by those people directly involved in the provision of essential products from the surface of the earth.

The Greensat satellite outshines competing commercial observation satellites, and in fact, offers even better performance characteristics, yet is only about one-fifth the mass of current large satellites. Since the mass of a satellite directly affects the size of the launch vehicle required to place it into orbit, Greensat's launching costs are considerably lower than those of its competitors. The low mass of Greensat thus gives it a decided costs advantage, while its lower launching costs also make it affordable to more countries.

Greensat is in an outstanding position to play a decisive role in the market for small satellites. Although the space market in general is slow moving at present, experts predict that the market for small satellites will expand rapidly in the next ten years, especially in new applications. For example, various projects which utilise small satellites for personal communications systems are already at an advanced planning stage. These systems offer a new market for cost effective small satellites.

In remote sensing applications, Greensat offers the ability to provide images of the earth by which inaccessible areas can be monitored in detail. At the same time, a second camera on board provides images of larger

areas. These images can be used for mapping and various forms of resource management. The combination of this information makes Greensat an extremely useful tool for resource managers.

In addition to the obvious value Greensat holds for resource management within South Africa, it also promises to earn meaningful foreign exchange for the country.

The space programme has already become an important employer, especially of high technology manpower. Most of the sub-systems in the Greensat system have been supplied by 12 local contractors. A large number of engineers, technicians and scientists have contributed to the success of the system.

DENEL's entry into the resource management market is a logical extension of the group's involvement in environmental management. For example, in 1992, the Houwteq division was awarded the National Premium Award of the Environmental Planning Professions Interdisciplinary Committee (EPPIC) for its responsible and scientifically integrated management of the natural environmental surrounding its facilities near Grabouw.

Houwteq plans to launch the first satellite in 1995. Greensat is already being actively marketed internationally.

An immediate objective of DENEL's space programme is to obtain international business partners, with the ultimate goal of entering the international space market with the experience of the partners and the single-minded expertise, ingenuity and cost effectiveness which Houwteq offers.

Alleged Missile Sales 'Sheer Fabrication'

Foreign Ministry Denies Charge

*OW2906024893 Beijing XINHUA in English
0230 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today denied the alleged Chinese sale of M-9 and M-11 missiles to Pakistan, Syria and Iran.

The spokesman made the denial when asked to comment on reports that "Mr. Clinton's government believes that China has sold M-9 and M-11 missiles to Pakistan, Syria and Iran."

"This is sheer fabrication," the spokesman said. "China has long undertaken to abide by the guidelines and parameters of MTCR. This position of China's remains unchanged."

Beijing Radio Reports Denial

*OW3006115293 Beijing China Radio International
in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] China has denied the alleged sales of missiles to other countries. The denial was made by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Tuesday [29 June] in Beijing in response to allegations by Washington that China sold M-9 and M-11 missiles to Pakistan, Syria, and Iran.

The spokesman said the allegations were sheer fabrication, adding that China had long abided by the guidelines and parameters of the missile technology control regime.

NORTH KOREA**Envoy to Pakistan Says DPRK Not To Rejoin NPT***SK2706010093 Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Jun 93*

[Text] In his 24 June press statement [tamhwa], the DPRK ambassador to Pakistan said that the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has taken double positions on the nuclear nonproliferation issue.

In his news conference that day in Islamabad, Ambassador Choe Su-il said that North Korea would not accept the IAEA's attitude [taedo], which refuses [kojolsi] Korea's purpose to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes [pyonghwajogiyong].

He pointed out: The IAEA has overlooked some other countries' nuclear weapons development. On the other hand, it has continued to pressure Korea, which is using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Ambassador Choe Su-il pointed out that the IAEA's request for inspection of military facilities [kunsu sisol] in Korea is not fair [kongpyong]. He also said that North Korea would not join again the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] as long as it has withdrawn from it [chosonun hoekmunje pihwaksan choyageso taltoehanisani tasi kaiphajianulkosida].

Japan, ROK Express Concern Over DPRK Missile Development*OW2906142593 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[From "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said that North Korea's recent missile tests and moves to export its missiles to third countries pose a threat to world's stability. He made this comment during a meeting this afternoon with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu.

[Begin report by NHK reporter Toshihide Tsuga from Seoul] A regular Japan-ROK foreign ministerial meeting started shortly after 1500 today and lasted a little more than two and a half hours. It ended shortly after 1800.

While focusing discussions on North Korea's suspected development of nuclear weapons, the meeting also talked about North Korea's missile development. Foreign Minister Muto said that Japanese Government officials had a direct contact with North Korean representatives in Beijing last week.

Muto disclosed that the officials expressed Japan's concern over North Korea's recent missile testing in the Sea of Japan. At the same time, he also said that North Korea's missile development and moves to export missiles to other countries is a threat not only to this region

but also to peace and stability in the Middle East and the entire international community.

Agreeing with Muto, South Korean Foreign Minister Han said that North Korea's moves must be monitored closely.

The two foreign ministers agreed to demand from the DPRK the following three points: to cancel its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to accept International Atomic Energy Agency's inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities, and to take actions to realize the North-South Joint Declaration for Denuclearization, which was announced last year.

In light of an agreement to resume the U.S.-DPRK talks on 14 July, the two foreign ministers also agreed to strengthen cooperation between Japan, the ROK, and the United States. [end reporting]

Kim Il-song Reportedly 'Rebuked' Son for NPT Withdrawal**Reported in Russian Press***SK2906103393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0956 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[Text] (ISIPSA), a Russian daily newspaper, reported that in connection with the handling of major issues, including the decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], President Kim Il-song of North Korea rebuked [kyonchaek] Secretary Kim Chong-il, his official successor.

The newspaper, published by ITAR-TASS, reported that because of the decision to withdraw from the NPT, North Korea could not get a concession in the least from the Western countries and, as a result, had to agree to receive the nuclear inspections which North Korea had tried to avoid at any cost. As a result, Kim Il-song seemed to rebuke Secretary Kim Chong-il for leading the decision to withdraw from the NPT.

The newspaper also pointed out that in connection with the worsening opinion in Japan caused by the test launch of the No. 1 Nodong missile which was conducted at the end of last month, President Kim Il-song might express dissatisfaction with Kim Chong-il.

The newspaper reported that a rumor that the status of Secretary Kim Chong-il has been slightly weakening is circulating among diplomats in Pyongyang.

Further on Reprimand*SK3006021193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Text] Moscow, June 29 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song has reprimanded his son and heir Kim Chong-il for his wrong handling of the country's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and other important issues, the Russian daily "24" reported Tuesday.

As a result, Kim Chong-il's standing has weakened a little, said the daily 24, which is published by the ITAR-TASS news agency.

The newspaper said it appears that the elder Kim has reprimanded his son for failing to obtain "minimum" concessions from the West in connection with their NPT withdrawal decision and inviting circumstances in which Pyongyang has no choice but to accept international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Kim Il-song would have also been upset by the test firing of the Nodong-1 missile in May, which caused deterioration of public opinion in Japan, the daily said.

In the wake of a series of missteps taken by the heir, North Korean media references to Kim Chong-il's name have declined in frequency, the newspaper said.

There were even some rumors that several psychiatrists have arrived in Pyongyang to treat the junior Kim for stress, the daily 24 added.

ROK Foreign Minister Says Basis Provided for Nuclear Inspection

*SK2606102193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT
26 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea's biggest gain from the result of the first Washington-Pyongyang high-level talks was that it provided legal and systematic basis that would make North Korea unable to resist complying with international nuclear inspection, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Saturday.

Speaking in a political science society at the Korea University, Han said he had confirmed in discussions with the U.N. Security Council and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that North Korea was in the position to face strong U.N. actions at any time if it did not agree to accept international inspection of its suspected nuclear facilities in the second-phase North Korea-U.S. talks.

"So far, all efforts have been exerted to keep North Korea in the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), but if it again uses the card of withdrawing from NPT, the international community has no further reasons to waste its energy to humor North Korea," Han said.

After four marathon sessions with the United States, North Korea had reversed its announcement to leave the global nuclear safeguards treaty on June 11, just a day before its decision was to take effect.

Answering to some criticism that Washington was too concessive in its first set of talks with Pyongyang, Han said the United States had just repeated the contents of the U.N. resolution in a symbolic move.

"I know some people are unhappy about the U.S.-North Korea meeting itself, but we also normalized ties with Moscow and Beijing who are North Korea's allies and

have approved North Korea's improving ties with our friend countries since our peace proposals in 1988," he said.

"I believe our two-side carrot and stick strategy to solve the North Korean nuclear problem was necessary and right," he stressed.

SOUTH KOREA

Foreign Minister: No Proposals Until Nuclear Issue Resolved

*SK2706031793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT
27 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not propose inter-Korean dialogue any more if there is no breakthrough in the nuclear problem at the North Korea-U.S. high-level talks slated for July, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Sunday.

"The government will not make proposals to Pyongyang any more as the North withdrew an earlier proposal for an exchange of special presidential envoys from Seoul and Pyongyang," said Han.

The minister also said that the South Korean Government plans to strengthen cooperative system with international community for the U.N. Security Council to begin additional sanctions against Pyongyang as the dialogue will be meaningless when Pyongyang pays attention to relations with the United States only and refuses to make efforts to settle the nuclear problem.

"The North Korea-U.S. high-level talks next month will focus on the North's acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection," he expected. "Washington will not persuade North Korea to return to inter-Korean dialogue at the talks."

Meanwhile, the South proposed an exchange of special presidential envoys due to Chinese demand as well as Seoul's will to settle nuclear problem, a government source said.

"Though China is expected to abstain in the additional U.N. resolution against North Korea, it assumes an attitude to perform its duty as a member if the council adopts the resolution," he said.

Seoul To Enforce Export Controls Over Key Defense Technology

*SK3006114193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1045 GMT
30 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea will enforce a sort of the COCOM (Coordination Committee for Export to Communist Area) system next month to control exports of 148 key defense and other sensitive items to North Korea, China and 14 other present and former socialist countries.

An official at the Ministry of Science and Technology said on Wednesday that beginning July 1 a firm hoping to export items prone to undermine international peace and security to one of such countries should obtain relevant ministries' approval beforehand.

He said his ministry, in its part, will put into force a strategic technology exports approval system under the frame of the law on the acceleration of technology development to facilitate the device.

Under the system, exports of sensitive items to the 16 countries will be controlled by several ministries depending on the nature of the items involved.

Shipment of ordinary industrial items will be checked by the Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry, that of defense industry products by the Defense Ministry, and that of nuclear-related goods and strategic technology by the Science and Technology Ministry, he said.

The countries to which the exports of these items will be controlled will be Mongolia, Commonwealth of Independent States, Vietnam, Czech, Slovak, Poland, Bulgaria,

Romania, Cuba, Albania, Afghanistan and the three Baltic countries in addition to North Korea and China.

Notice to Readers

[Editorial Report] An FBIS survey of media reporting on South Korean arguments to develop a dual-use nuclear program is currently available to consumers of the Proliferation Issues Report. Entitled 'ROK Defense Journal Urges Dual Use of Nuclear Technology,' this survey provides information beyond the translations published in this report.

A second media survey which discusses the expanding efforts of South Korea to acquire advanced foreign technology through indirect means is also available. The survey is entitled 'South Korea: Reaching Out for the World's Technology.'

To order a copy of either of these media surveys, call the Proliferation Issues Report editor on (703) 733-6468.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Bosnian Muslims Reportedly Have CW Bombs From Mideast

Reports of Nerve Gas Noted

LD2706162593 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1503 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Zagreb, June 27 (TANJUG)—The army of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina 'has 23 airplane bombs with nerve gas and other chemical substances', the Zagreb daily VJESNIK said Sunday.

The paper cited confidential sources in the 'Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina headquarters, as well as those in the Middle East.'

VJESNIK claims this was 'somewhat older type of arms but not less lethal and dangerous.'

The arms, as set out, were obtained in Lebanon, transferred to Syria, and then to Iraq. After that the 'bombs were loaded on trucks with humanitarian aid and Red Crescent insignia was put on the trucks as they passed through Turkey.'

It is added that five specialists for chemical warfare arrived in Bosnia-Herzegovina together with the chemical arms deliveries. They are accommodated at the 'Dubrava' air base near Tuzla, central Bosnia.

VJESNIK recalls that Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic stated for Turkish news agency in mid-June that he 'no longer ruled out chemical warfare as the last resort in fighting the Serbs....'

His deputy Ejup Ganic threatened Europe Friday with terrorist actions of Bosnian Moslems, if the international community failed to provide support to them.

Leaders of Bosnian Moslems have previously on several occasions voiced threats of terrorist actions in Bosnia-Herzegovina itself. This was always the case when Bosnian Moslems experienced military defeat.

Serb Sources Report Muslim Attacks, Use of Chemicals

LD2806131793 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1258 GMT 28 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Doboj, June 28 (TANJUG)—Moslem forces on battlefronts in the wider area of Doboj in the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina resumed attacks on Serb positions and settlements using even shells with calcined soda, Serb sources said on Monday.

On Sunday night and in the early hours on Monday, Moslem units fired more than ten mortar shells with calcined soda from their strongholds in Dobosnjica

situated between Doboj and Tuzla, TANJUG's reporter quoted the sources as saying.

The Moslem authorities in Tuzla, the Bosnian town with a major chemical industry, have repeatedly threatened with using chemical weapons and Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic announced in an interview to a Turkish news agency in mid-June that he could not rule out the possibility of chemical weapons being used as the last means in the struggle against the Serbs.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK published on Sunday that the Moslem Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina had 23 air bombs with nerve gas and other chemicals. The paper claimed that the weapons had been obtained in Lebanon and transported from Turkey in trucks carrying humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Moslem forces in the area of Dobosnjica are getting reinforcement for new attacks and their terrorist group attempted to infiltrate behind Serb defence lines, said Bosnian Serb army sources, adding that the attempt had failed. Moslem units also made provocations by firing mortar shells on Serb positions near Doboj as well as in the area of Teslic south of Doboj, where one Serb fighter was wounded.

Attacks were the strongest in the area of Maglaj, east of Teslic, where Moslem forces opened strong infantry and mortar fire on the Serb settlements of Pocinja and Bakotic from the direction of Rujnica. Three Serb fighters were wounded in the attacks.

In the area of Zavidovici, central Bosnia, Moslems opened small arms fire and brought fresh troops from Tuzla and Lukavac, said Bosnian Serb army sources.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Offers To Provide Nuclear Technology to South Korea

Meeting With Kim and Zieleniec

SK2606045293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0400 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec, who is now visiting the ROK, met with President Kim Yong-sam today. On this occasion, he said that Czechoslovakia supplied nuclear technology to North Korea until 1988 and that he would provide the ROK with the nuclear technology Czechoslovakia provided to North Korea if the ROK wants it.

At the meeting, President Kim and Foreign Minister Zieleniec agreed that North Korea's nuclear development must be stopped and that North Korea must accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspections [tukpyolsachal] and North-South mutual inspections [sanghosachal].

Foreign Minister Zieleniec asked President Kim to support the Czech Republic's plan to become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, and President Kim said that he would positively extend cooperation to this plan.

President Kim said that the reciprocal and cooperative relations between the two countries can develop thanks to the Czech Republic's advanced machine industry and market economy, and Foreign Minister Zieleniec said that the Czech Republic needs cooperative relations, not assistance.

Foreign Minister Zieleniec conveyed Czech President Vaclav Havel's personal letter of invitation to the Czech Republic to President Kim, and President Kim said that he wanted to meet President Havel in the near future.

Officials Deny Nuclear Technology Exchange With DPRK

*LD2906125393 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT
29 Jun 93*

[Text] Prague, June 29 (CTK)—If the former Czechoslovak Communist regime exchanged military nuclear technologies with North Korea, it was done by no means through the Federal Foreign Trade Ministry, Karel Mrocek is quoted as saying by today's Czech independent daily "LIDOVE NOVINY".

He is reacting to reports by South Korean papers which were published in reaction to a statement made by Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec in Seoul on Saturday. Zieleniec said that Czechoslovakia and North Korea did cooperate in the nuclear area before 1988.

Though Martin Povejsil, head of the Czech Foreign Ministry Asian, African and Latin American Department, said that the cooperation involved only visits by experts, the South Korean press mentioned possible exchange of nuclear technologies for military purposes, the paper writes.

Mrocek, a worker of the former Federal Interior Ministry, says that Czechoslovakia and North Korea only exchanged knowledge within scientific-technological cooperation of the countries of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). But it is possible that some important information was also supplied through other channels, he adds.

Karel Vykytel, former Czechoslovak counter-intelligence chief, told the paper that he had never heard about any supply of nuclear technologies. Nothing like this went via the counter-intelligence or the Interior Ministry. Relevant ministries arranged sales by themselves, he points out.

Deputy Director of the Nuclear Research Institution O. Hrazdil is quoted as saying that the institute has never cooperated directly with North Korea. Our institute deals with the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, he points out. Meetings of experts always took place within the Moscow-based Interatomenergo Society and the Nuclear Research Institute in Dubno, also in the former Soviet Union, Hrazdil is quoted as saying.

The paper also quotes director of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences as saying that the exchange of technologies is most unlikely. It would be impossible to keep secret anything like this, he says.

ARGENTINA

Condor Missiles 'Could Be Hidden in Uruguay'

Report in Argentine Weekly

PY2806142393 *Montevideo Radio El Espectador*
Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Some of the finished Argentine Condor-2 project missiles that are believed to have disappeared could be hidden in Uruguay according to a report published on 27 June in the Argentine weekly NOTICIAS.

According to the Sunday weekly in its column by Joaquin Morales, U.S. intelligence services have deduced that some finished missiles could be hidden in our country. It indicates that this cannot be discussed while there is no definite evidence because it is possible that another lie has been floated. [passage omitted]

The Sunday weekly insists that U.S. intelligence services deduce, or know, that some of the finished missiles could be hidden in Uruguay, but indicates that this cannot be discussed while there is no proof and while we are on unsure ground in view of the probability that another lie has been floated.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Denies Report

PY3006135893 *Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish*
0249 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Jun (TELAM-SNI)—It was announced today in Montevideo that Uruguayan Foreign Minister Sergio Abreu today denied reports in the Argentine and local media of the existence of Condor-2 missiles in this country.

The German news agency DPA reports that Abreu said the Uruguayan Government and military chiefs know nothing about the controversial Condor Program that the Argentine Air Force has been implementing since 1979.

The reports from Argentina indicate that these missiles were hidden in Uruguay following an agreement between military chiefs of the two countries, and that the materiel includes an "intelligent device" presumably capable of operating atomic warheads.

After President Carlos Menem assumed the presidency it was decided to continue with the development of the arms industry, but on 28 May 1991 the Argentine Government announced the definite dismantling of the missile project.

'Unofficial' Nuclear Requests Submitted to U.S.

PY3006023393 *Buenos Aires NOTICIAS*
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 29 Jun 93

["By NA correspondent in Washington"]

[Text] Argentina today delivered to the United States a confidential, unofficial document containing a number of requests related to nuclear development for peace as an immediate, specific result of the dismantling of the Condor-2 project.

In the document, Argentina asks for U.S. investments in the nuclear area and requests that the possibility be explored for training Argentine students in the United States.

Argentina also requests the sale of 20 percent-enriched uranium for medical projects and authorization to import electronic equipment related to the atom.

An electronic accelerator, the retrofitting [reciclaje] of the Falda del Carmen plant, and aspects related to satellite technology are also included in this unofficial document.

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Denies Production of Chemical Weapons

PY1606134893 *Santiago Radio Chilena Network*
in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a communique stating that Chile does not produce chemical weapons.

The communique also notes that Chile, together with Argentina and Brazil, has urged other countries to ban weapons of mass destruction.

This communique was prompted by press reports on the disappearance and abduction of Eugenio Berrios in Uruguay and the alleged existence of chemical weapons in Chile.

ISRAEL

'Diplomatic Sources' Say DPRK, Israel Held Talks on Missile Sales

Sales to Syria and Iran Discussed

OW2606081293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 26 KYODO—An official of the Israeli government held talks with North Korean diplomats Friday [25 June] in Beijing to persuade Pyongyang not to sell ballistic missiles to Middle Eastern countries, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The meeting between Israeli Foreign Ministry's deputy director general Eytan Benzur and North Korean diplomats centered on missile sales to Syria and Iran, the sources said. The names of the Korean diplomats are not known.

Israel, concerned about sales of North Korea's medium-range ballistic missiles to Iran and Syria, called on North Korea to stop sales of missiles, with a range of 1,000 kilometers, which could easily hit Israel from Iran, the sources said.

Iraq fired 39 Scud missiles at Israel during the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

Israel proposed that if Pyongyang gives up sales of missiles to Middle East countries, the Jewish nation will provide economic assistance to North Korea, the sources said.

The talks, believed to be preliminary in nature, also touched on North Korea's threatened withdrawal from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT).

Israel and North Korea failed to reach an accord but agreed to continue the talks, the sources said.

North Korea initially announced its decision to pull out of the NPT in March, but agreed to suspend its decision after high-level talks with the United States in early June.

The South Korean YONHAP NEWS AGENCY has reported South Korea's displeasure over the advent of talks, saying the talks would be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of the Israelis and that talks are untimely in view of North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development.

North Korea has long been suspected of selling missile technology to Middle East countries and would lose 1 billion dollars by canceling missile sales to Iran, according to YONHAP.

Produced 'No Results'

SK2906071593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—Israel's talks with North Korea to stop it from selling missiles to Iran produced no results, and no dates were set for further meetings, officials here said Tuesday [29 Jun].

The Israeli Government, explaining the results of the Beijing meeting June 25 to South Korean officials, said North Korea urged Jerusalem to buy one of its gold mines.

Asked to refrain from selling missiles to Iran, North Korea told Israel it had never sold such weapons to the fundamentalist Islamic state, the officials said.

Israeli Foreign Ministry's Deputy Director-General Eytan Bentsur, an assistant minister-level official, was in Pyongyang last October. North Korea was reported to have asked Bentsur to buy the gold mine for 1 billion U.S. dollars, about the amount it would lose if it cut off missile sales to Iran.

The North Korean official at the Beijing talks, whose name was not disclosed, again pressed Bentsur to buy the gold mine but refused to say anything about its missile sales activities, the Israeli report said.

Sources here, however, say Israel is expected to hold further talks with North Korea, although meeting dates are not yet set.

RUSSIA

Parliament Body Urges Nuclear Moratorium Extension

*LD2806104093 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0955 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Yuriy Filippov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TASS)—The Soviet of the Republic, one of the two equal chambers of the Russian parliament, issued a statement today proposing that the parliaments of the nuclear states—the United States, Great Britain, France, and China—“should hold a working meeting of parliamentarians to draw up a program of actions designed to avert another spiral in the arms race”.

Presenting this document to reporters, Aleksandr Veshnyakov, chairman of the parliamentary subcommittee on information science and space, warned that by 1995 the nuclear club could have as many as 20 member states.

The statement by the Soviet of the Republic stresses that in spite of the moratorium, “certain forces” are aspiring to “launch a fresh round of nuclear tests.” The statement expresses support for Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin’s position regarding Russia’s readiness to extend the moratorium beyond 1 July 1993, if the United States does not resume testing.

Reportage on Arms Deal With India

Spokesman Defends

*LD2906142193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1357 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Smelyakov and Sergey Ryabikin]

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS—“Russia is interested in non-proliferation of nuclear arms and missile technology more than other nuclear club members. We understand the U.S. concern over a Russian-Indian deal on Russia’s delivery of cryogenic engines, but we think this concern is excessive,” head of the Russian Foreign Ministry’s Information and Press Department Sergey Yastrzhembskiy told a briefing here today.

In his words, Russia has repeatedly offered to hold an international examination of the deal, as, in its opinion, the latter corresponds to the strict parameters of non-proliferation of missile technology for military uses. The U.S. side has a different point of view.

Thus, a way out should be found to take into account interests of both sides and avoid their infringement, said Sergey Yastrzhembskiy. “We favor the soonest solution to the problem,” he added.

Asked about the postponement of a U.S. visit of Russian Government head Viktor Chernomyrdin, Sergey Yastrzhembskiy said there is no specific date of Chernomyrdin’s U.S. visit. However, Moscow and Washington proceed from the fact it will, certainly, be done.

The visit is very important as it concerns space, power engineering and oil extraction. All the issues will be put as a key package on the agenda of the Russian premier’s visit to America.

“However, the visit should be prepared in such a way to receive maximum results, including the settlement of Russia’s sales of cryogenic engines to India,” stressed Sergey Yastrzhembskiy.

Commentary on U.S. Opposition

*LD3006143093 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1110 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Announcer-read Aleksey Kondratyev commentary]

[Text] [Unidentified Announcer] Talks have resumed in Washington about economic sanctions against Russia, if Moscow strikes a deal on deliveries to India of cryogenic rocket engines. Commentary is by Aleksey Kondratyev, and this is what he writes:

The dispute started last year, but despite Washington’s pressure, Russia and India signed an agreement to deliver engines for Indian rockets used for outer space exploration. In February the two countries agreed to organize technical teams which would deliver Russian engines to India.

Significantly, Moscow and New Delhi have been cooperating for over 20 years in peaceful outer space exploration. But could the Russian-Indian deal be the subject of concern in terms of the non-proliferation of nuclear arms and rocket technology? Here’s the view of the Director of the Information and Press Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry, Sergey Yastrzhembskiy:

[Yastrzhembskiy, in Russian fading to English report] Russia is interested in the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and rocket technology more than other members of the nuclear club. We understand the United States concern over the concrete Russian-Indian deal, though we believe the concern is excessive.

Russia repeatedly proposed to put the deal under international investigation, since it’s sure the deal meets the parameters used for the non-proliferation of nuclear technology for military purposes. Washington, however, has a different approach to the deal and threatens with broad sanctions against Russia and India.

Understandably the stand has a negative effect on both countries. The influential newspaper ‘HINDUSTAN TIMES’ says that Washington’s threat is vivid ignorance of Russia’s and India’s interests.

Is there a way out of the situation? It seems to be in the unbiased appreciation of the Russian-Indian agreement. Of course there's need for such solutions that would not jeopardize the interests of either side. Otherwise the Russian public would certainly consider Washington's statement as an attempt to restrict Russia's position as an exporter of hi-tech products.

India considers Washington's demarche as an attempt to deprive the country to acquire up to date technology to be used for outer space research.

Problems With Destruction of Chemical Weapons Viewed

OW0107060793 Moscow Russian Television and Dubl Networks in Russian 0527 GMT 18 June 93

[Igor Deryugin video report; from Transrosefir's "Saratovskaya Mozaika" program; fair reception; figures in parentheses indicate GMT time in hours/ mins/secs]

[Excerpts] [053540] The next chapter of our program will tell about a certain aspect that had remained top secret until very recently. Lately, it underwent such a drastic change that today, even the people most familiar with the issue are unsure about a lot of things about it. Many shots appearing in this item were filmed in spring, but the subject has not become any more lucid since then.

A place called Shikhany is located one and a half hours from Saratov. It is the former property of Count Orlov, and its history under Soviet rule was a peculiar one. The Soviet leadership adopted a series of secret documents in 1925 that have guided the fate of Shikhany up until this very moment. Since then, the lives of all residents of this quiet place have been connected somehow to chemical weapons. [053604]

[Video shows maps of area, shots of its prerevolution appearance, documents testifying to Russian ties to Germany in the 1920's, shots of buildings with smokestacks]. [053645] The first tests were carried out here by the Germans, who were the forerunners in this field in the 1920's. A top secret agreement on the creation of a testing site with well-equipped laboratories and a solid scientific and industrial foundation was signed with them. The Germans built 13 different facilities, which remained intact after the joint treaty was dissolved in the 1930's and the Germans subsequently departed. [053652]

[Video shows laboratory, chained dogs in steel and glass containers, personnel at work in front of computer screens and microscopes, various electronic devices, chemicals being mixed.] [053800] Today, very little in

Shikhany remains from the German period. Shikhany has become a huge military-scientific complex, which includes an institute where new chemical armaments were developed, a military testing site where they were tested, and living quarters with a population of 15,000. Only recently has the veil of secrecy begun to slip from this place, and it had to do with the new twist in the fate of Shikhany. A convention banning chemical weapons was signed by representatives of more than 100 states in Paris on 13 January 1993. Russia's obligations were outlined in the state draft program for the destruction of chemical weapons, and Shikhany was mentioned there. However, the military personnel and the scientists working here have more questions about the program for the destruction of chemical weapons—which was sent back for a great deal of additional work after parliamentary hearings—then they have ready answers. [053804] [passage omitted] [053910]

[Video shows a device in a laboratory, an officer operating it, a person in military chemical warfare protective gear exercising on a treadmill, soldiers shooting shoulder-launched missiles in snowy field, unidentified outdoor structure, shots of military-scientific complex.] [053919] This is an experimental device that is used to develop one of the possible technologies for processing lewisite—a toxic substance that blisters skin. However, this is only an experiment, which demands a great deal of time. Experts admit that there are no tried technologies today. A stage-by-stage processing of lewisite into pure arsenic, which promises significant profits, is the target of very intense research. A kilogram of pure arsenic is valued at \$2,500 on the international market. The taste of arsenic dollars can make one dizzy, but it goes without saying that the commercial factor should never obscure the ecological aspects and the problems of safety. Technologies for destroying other types of chemical weapons such as mustard gas, mixtures of mustard gas and lewisite, and organic phosphorus substances are even less developed because they promise no financial gain. Therefore, forecasts made by Aleksandr Kochergin, director of the State Institute for Technology of Organic Synthesis and one of the most competent people in this sphere, are not very optimistic. [054021] [passage omitted] [054047]

Strategic and military problems are closely connected to the strictly civilian ones. After all, Shikhany is also a town where 15,000 people live. [054100] [passage omitted] [054128]

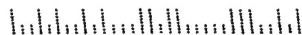
Today, the town is in disastrous shape. Most of the buildings here are wooden barracks, where inhabitants still cook their food on kerosene stoves. The administration of Shikhany is fighting to obtain for the town the status of a site for developing technologies for destroying toxic substances. This should provide the residents with a system of compensations and privileges for living in this special zone.

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